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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1911

"SPANNED INTO SUBMISSION."

This elegant expression—the authorship of which belongs to Dr. Cowan, anti-reciprocity candidate in Regina—seems to most aptly describe the present political status of Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan. . .

On March 8th of the present year of grace, Mr. Haultain seconded the following resolution, moved in the Legislature by Premier Scott:—

"That this House is of opinion that the reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the United States will be of benefit to the people of Saskatchewan; . . ."

"That while expressing this opinion, this house is nevertheless of the opinion that the proposed arrangement does not fully meet the desires of the people of Saskatchewan with regard to general tariff reduction; . . ."

"That this House also desires to express itself as strongly in favor of a Canadian trade policy looking to an immediate increase of the British preference and the ultimate establishment of Free Trade within the Empire; . . ."

"Also that in the opinion of this House the said agreement by its proportion of the prosperity and development of Canada, will thereby greatly strengthen Canada's power for Imperial defence, and thus directly assist the British Empire; . . ."

"And further, that in the opinion of this House the duties on agricultural implements should not be abrogated further be reduced if not abrogated."

And on the last day of the session Mr. Haultain re-affirmed his confidence in the wisdom, loyalty and generally desirable character of the reciprocity arrangement by seconding the following motion, moved by Hon. Mr. Metherell:—

"That this Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan believe that one effect of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and the United States will be to draw the English-speaking nations into more friendly relationships, which is a consummation highly desirable, especially from the standpoint of the prospective, if not the existing situation on the Pacific Ocean, a situation of vital moment to Canada."

"(2) That efforts to provoke ill feeling between Canadians and United States citizens are in the last degree censurable."

Now a tolerably fair conclusion from the wording and general import of these resolutions would seem to be that Mr. Haultain is—or was—a convinced supporter of reciprocal arrangement, and any lingering doubt upon that point is set aside at rest by noting the tenor of the speech made by Mr. Haultain in support of his stand and that of his followers. Reciprocity, he declared, had struck him at the first go off as a good thing for Canada—especially for the part of Canada in which he is naturally most concerned. It would, he thought, make powerfully for the growth and prosperity of Western Canada, and would in no way injure Eastern Canada; wherefore he conceived it to be the duty of every man to support it. He ridiculed the idea that because we are prosperous we should ignore the opportunity to add to our prosperity. Reciprocity he considered inevitable, sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Saskatchewan, he said, was destined to be the food source of the continent, and the sooner it secured free access to the United States markets the better for its people. Nor was he "prepared to sit at the feet of any of these eastern Gamaliels and study loyalty" conceiving himself to be quite as good a judge of what was patriotic, and quite as unwavering in his British allegiance. Wherefore he supported the resolutions cited above, by voice and vote—as did also his followers unanimously.

After all this, it must be somewhat surprising to his friends to learn from the newspapers that in the early days of September of the same year of grace, the same Mr. Haultain is denouncing reciprocity and stumping for an Anti-candidate—surprising, that is, to so many of them as have not noted the reply of the Ottawa leaders and their allies to the heretical conduct of Mr. Haultain. To the others, regrettable as it may be, it will hardly be surprising to learn of his sudden change of coat. Hardly had the ink dried on the resolutions quoted above when the war sign was hung out in the head-quarters camp. The Toronto News openly hinted that Mr. Haultain had made an improper arrangement with Premier Scott and gave it to be understood that he should be made suffer for it. Shortly after, the News hinted that as the result of pressure brought to bear upon him from headquarters Mr. Haultain was about to recant. Mr. Haultain promptly denied this and his friends resented the slander upon his political integrity—but—Mr. Haultain has recanted. And not only recanted, but given to the public the most convincing proof that he did so under pressure—the proof of an absurd explanation. He did not understand what the agreement was—this is the pitiable pretext behind which he seeks to hide the humiliating spectacle of Mr. Haultain upon his knees to the party boss and the dollarocracy. There we may leave him to his grovelling and his fate. Reciprocity will not be materially injured by the desertion of Mr. Haultain—for Mr. Haultain's day is done.

But the moral of his downfall merits note. It is simply this: that wherever is a man holding leadership in the Conservative party, that man must don the livery of the moneyed interest or his doom is sealed. The enemies of reciprocity are in desperate earnest. They will tolerate no disagreement, brook no hesitancy, and show no mercy. Six months ago Mr. Borden held back from putting his shoulder to their chariot-wheel—but he was made to do it. No under-leader need look for the tolerance which was denied his chief. The foes of reciprocity have no party. They are backing the Conservative party today only because that party is fighting their battle. . . They would back the Liberal party to-morrow on the same terms and at the same price. What is the price? Let the fate of Mr. Borden and Mr. Haultain be the answer.

Anti-reciprocity papers keep telling us that the United States market can be of no use to the Canadian wheat grower because the price prevailing in the United States market is fixed by the price in Liverpool. Well, the price prevailing in the United States market for any year has been on the average from one to ten cents per bushel higher than that prevailing in the Canadian market, and if this price was paid the American farmer for wheat to ship to Liverpool it is clear enough that somebody is pocketing from one to ten cents per bushel on Canadian wheat that could and should be paid to the Canadian farmer. If the United States buyers can pay—say—ninety cents for wheat to re-sell in the Liverpool market, so can the Canadian buyers—but they don't. Under reciprocity they will have to. That is why the Montreal wheat-dealers are on the war-path.

Premier Roblin says that he will not consider those Conservatives who vote for reciprocity as voting against their party. He is quite right. The party is for reciprocity, it is only the leaders and the newspapers that are the other way.

Mr. Rowley, head of the E. B. Eddy Company, is fighting reciprocity, while his plant carries all its insurance in the United States companies. When he wants to buy insurance he believes in reciprocity, but when he wants to buy pulp-wood he doesn't.

Canada's revenue for August was a million and a half more than for August last year. This is a fine time for a cut in the tax rates.

Hon. Clifford Sifton spoke on reciprocity in Halifax and never once mentioned fish. There's political sagacity for you.

Reciprocity or restriction?

A vote for Borden is a vote for Bourassa.

ONTARIO TO TAKE GOOD PART
IN COMING LIBERAL VICTORY

This is Word that Sir Wilfrid Laurier Carries Back to Quebec—Van Wart Denies Malicious Report of His Retirement—Premier Sifton and J. M. Douglas at Camrose—Kipling Alleged Interview May Prove False

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO
SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Sept. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier says the result of reciprocity means more markets for Canada. Kipling makes the singular remark that the nine millions of Canadians with handicaps by the ninety millions of Americans.

"Of course," says the Chronicler, "you're going to do it. Kipling and other American economists who imagine they are capable of thinking impartially, consider there is something distasteful in encouraging the sale of Canadian produce in America. The Canadian taxpayer is being much better off than the less fortunate who are not in Kipling's, and he can speak with authority from his knowledge of the question."

Laurier is the greatest statesman the Dominion has produced and during his fifty years of office, government and opposition have been exchanged in every which side to the wealth and prosperity to Canada. Canada market will be a better market for England because of reciprocity, and this trade will increase in volume and the Canadian markets will not only be maintained, but increased.

defect, staring him in the face, and was about to retire from his office. Mr. Van Wart was very forceful in his remarks, and he was applauded by the crowd and the cheering audience.

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will be rolled up for the Liberal candidate. It is Laurier, Douglas and reciprocity all along the line.

KIPLING INTERVIEW
MAY PROVE TO BE FALSE

Scotiabank Buys, Then Montreal Star May Have Been Hoodwinked by Deceitful Telegrams

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Sept. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canadian Liberal leader, says the Chronicler, who means more markets for Canada, Kipling makes the singular remark that the nine millions of Canadians with handicaps by the ninety millions of Americans.

"Of course," says the Chronicler, "you're going to do it. Kipling and other American economists who imagine they are capable of thinking impartially, consider there is something distasteful in encouraging the sale of Canadian produce in America. The Canadian taxpayer is being much better off than the less fortunate who are not in Kipling's, and he can speak with authority from his knowledge of the question."

Laurier is the greatest statesman the Dominion has produced and during his fifty years of office, government and opposition have been exchanged in every which side to the wealth and prosperity to Canada. Canada market will be a better market for England because of reciprocity, and this trade will increase in volume and the Canadian markets will not only be maintained, but increased.

Some of the interrupters wanted to know why Kipling would mean in making much better off for the less fortunate who are not in Kipling's, and he said that Kipling was referring to the nine millions of Canadians with handicaps by the ninety millions of Americans.

The Morning Leader comments on this, saying that Kipling was referring to the nine millions of Canadians with handicaps by the ninety millions of Americans.

The Montreal Star has been victimized by a bogus telegram. Kipling is stated to have written in being commented upon by a section of the press as being a "tireless propagandist" and as being completely in the pay of the American government.

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at Manville last evening and was attended by J. B. Holden, M.P.P., and Andrew Stewart, C. S. on behalf of the Liberal candidate. Mr. Bourassa, editor of the Star, was also present. The meeting was well attended.

There was a large audience including a number of ladies and great interest was manifested in the speaker's address.

Big Crowd Hears Bourassa.

Laprairie, Napierville, Que., Sept. 12.—A national club dinner was held in honour of the opposition candidate, Gaspé, Moncton, as a Nationalist rally here last evening.

Mr. Bourassa, editor of the Star, was present.

